

Bridgend Urban District.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER

AND

SANITARY INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1951



J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.

W. H. MANLEY,

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**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
AUTHORITY.**

Chairman of the Public Health Committee—
Councillor H. M. BANNER, A.C.I.S.

Public Health Officers.

J. ALUN EVANS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.),
D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

Joint Appointment with Penybont Rural District
Council and Porthcawl Urban District Council.

W. H. MANLEY, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Senior Sanitary
Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

I. D. JENKINS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Additional Sanitary
Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

BERYL E. BELL, Clerk.

During the year facilities were made available for one
Pupil Sanitary Inspector to obtain the necessary experience within
the Public Health Department.

**To the Chairman and Members of the
Bridgend Urban District Council.**

Sir, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of the Urban District of Bridgend for the year 1951. This Report has been prepared on the lines laid down in Circular 42/51 of the Welsh Board of Health.

Area of the Urban District	1,218 acres
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1951	£76,168
Product of a Penny Rate	£292
Registrar General's estimate of Population Mid 1951	13,530

Census Population figures:—

Census 1911	8,021	
Census 1921	9,206	
Census 1931	10,029	Males 4,859 Females 5,170
Census 1951	13,646	Males 6,526 Females 7,120
Censal Increase 1931—1952	3,617	
Censal Increase percentage of 1931 population	36.1	
Number of inhabited houses, 1921	1,658	
Number of inhabited houses end 1951	3,789	

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Live Births	227	118	109
Legitimate	219	115	104
Illegitimate	8	3	5
Still Births	4	2	2
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths—Under 1 year of age	8	4	4
Legitimate	8	4	4
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths—Under 4 weeks of age	4	2	2
Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Deaths from Puerperal Causes			Nil.

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	35.24
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	36.5
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 4 weeks of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	17.62
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	18.26
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	32
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 yrs. of age)	—

GENERAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES.

1.—Services provided by the Glamorgan County Council:—

- (a) At the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend, (Tel. No. Bridgend 700), the following services are provided:—

Maternity and Child Welfare, Home Nursing, Home Help, School Medical and Health Visiting.

These services are administered by the Divisional Medical Officer.

- (b) **Mental Health Service:—**

The duly authorised officer for your area is Mr. D. L. Lewis, 14, Carlos Street, Port Talbot (Tel. No. Port Talbot 555).

- (c) **Ambulance Service:—**

The ambulance station for your area is situated at Oak Street, Aberkenfig (Tel. No. Aberkenfig 303).

- (d) **Welfare Service:—**

The local office for this service is at the Divisional Health Office, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 700). Officers of the Welfare Department are available to offer assistance and advice to those in need of hostel accommodation, the blind and the handicapped.

- (e) **Children's Department:—**

The office of the Children's Department of the County Council is at the County Hall, Cardiff. There is, however, working in your area, a Children's Visitor, Miss Margaret Thomas, of Brynteg Avenue, Bridgend.

2.—Hospital Services:—

Hospital facilities for your area are administered by the Mid-Glamorgan Hospital Management Committee. The office of this Committee is a 8, Wind Street, Neath (Tel. No. Neath 2251/3). The following is a list of the hospitals and clinics used by the residents of your area:—

- i. Bridgend General Hospital, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 1016/8) 364 beds
- ii. Bridgend and District Cottage Hospital, Merthyr-mawr Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 17) 35 beds
- iii. Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 1178) 78 beds
24 for Infectious Diseases, 54 for Tuberculosis.
- iv. Heddfan, Cefn Hirgoed Small Pox Hospital, Bridgend. (Tel. No. Aberkenfig 240)
16 beds for Aged Persons.
- v. Bridgend Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. (Tel. No. Bridgend 345).
- vi. V.D. Clinic, Oakwood Street, Port Talbot.

3.—Services provided by Government Departments:—

(a) Ministry of National Insurance.

The main office of this department is situated at Queen's Road, Trading Estate, Bridgend. (Tel. No. Bridgend 90). There is, however, a "Full Caller" Office at No. 10, Caroline Street, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 16).

Cases in receipt of benefit referred by this Department to the Welsh Board of Health are examined by their Divisional Medical Officer at the Chest Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. Medical Boards for the examination of claimants to disablement benefits under the National Industrial Injury Act, are held each Wednesday in the Clinic, Glan-Ogwr, Bridgend.

(b) National Assistance Board.

The area office for your district is at the Agricultural Hall, Quarella Road, Bridgend (Tel. No. Bridgend 386).

4.—General Practitioner Services:—

This service is provided by the Glamorgan Executive Council, 47, Park Place, Cardiff.

5.—Care of the Aged.

During the year my services were sought by several general practitioners, the National Assistance Board and the Bridgend General Hospital, to investigate the home conditions, etc., of elderly patients who were in need of hospital accommodation.

During the latter part of the year the local Small Pox Hospital, now known as "Heddfan", was adapted and equipped to accommodate elderly patients. Accommodation exists for eight female and eight male patients.

6.—National Assistance Act, 1948.

(a) *Section 50*—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

During the year the cost of burying one person was accepted by your Council; the total amount expended was £12 2s. 0d.

(b) REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE AND ATTENTION.

No action was taken by the Council under Section 47 of the Act during the year.

Two persons, however, were found to be in need of care and attention, and were persuaded to enter institutions voluntarily.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Facilities for the diagnosis and home and clinic treatment of Tuberculosis are obtained through Dr. Hugh Trail, Chest Physician. Old Cottage Hospital, Bridgend. (Tel. No. Bridgend 345). In this work Dr. Trail is assisted by an assistant Chest Physician. The Chest Physicians are also responsible for the medical treatment of the cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis at the Cefn Hirgoed Isolation Hospital.

As will be noted from the Tables overleaf, the number of new cases and deaths which occurred during the year 1951 show no great change from previous years.

Every co-operation was given by the House Allocation Committee in the re-housing of applicants suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, who were living under adverse conditions.

(a) New Cases and Mortality during 1951.

Particulars of new cases of Tuberculosis and of deaths from the disease in the area during 1951.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1								
1—5	1							
5—15	1		3					
15—25	1	3						
25—35	1	2	1					
35—45	1	1						
45—55	3							
55—65								
65 and Over		1						
Totals ...	8	7	4	—	—	—	—	—

(b) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at commencement of the year.

<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
37	32	69		30	21	51	 120

Rate of Incidence—8.2 per 1,000 population.

(c) Number of Cases on Tuberculosis Register at end of year.

<i>Pulmonary</i>			<i>Non-Pulmonary</i>			<i>Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary</i>	
<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total</i>
41	34	75		30	18	48	 123

Rate of Incidence—9.0 per 1,000 population.

**Notification of Tuberculosis during 1951 and the
previous Twenty years.**

Year.	CASES.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1931	5	8	5	3
1932	10	8	2	7
1933	9	10	4	—
1934	8	6	4	6
1935	9	5	2	4
1936	11	6	3	4
1937	8	9	4	5
1938	9	6	7	4
1939	3	8	5	5
1940	8	11	5	6
1941	13	9	1	3
1942	8	7	2	8
1943	10	4	9	6
1944	7	12	4	8
1945	7	6	7	8
1946	11	11	7	4
1947	2	6	7	7
1948	10	9	8	2
1949	7	12	9	4
1950	13	5	2	4
1951	8	7	4	—

Deaths from Tuberculosis during 1951 and previous Twenty years.

Year.	DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1931	6	5	1	—
1932	3	5	—	2
1933	5	1	—	—
1934	3	4	—	1
1935	1	4	1	2
1936	7	—	—	—
1937	2	4	—	1
1938	8	2	1	—
1939	1	7	—	1
1940	5	4	—	1
1941	4	—	—	—
1942	4	6	2	1
1943	3	5	—	—
1944	2	3	—	—
1945	3	4	1	1
1946	5	2	—	—
1947	5	—	—	—
1948	3	3	—	—
1949	3	5	—	1
1950	4	1	—	—
1951	—	—	—	—

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1.—Water Supply.

The whole of the water supply of the Town is supplied direct to the consumer by the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Your Council is not a constituent member of the Board and has no representation on that body.

Bacteriological and chemical analysis of 67 samples of raw and treated water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Cardiff, during the year. In addition daily tests for free Chlorine were taken at all treatment plants, which continued to function satisfactorily.

The supply is obtained from two sources (a) an underground stream at Schwyll and (b) the gathering ground at Dimbath.

(a) **Schwyll.** This supply is plentiful, and there is no danger of shortage. The only objection to this supply is its hardness. The water is treated by chlorination.

(b) **Dimbath.** This water comes from the upland gathering ground near Blackmill, in the Ogmere and Garw District. This water is filtered, and has the advantage of being a soft water. Nearly 400,000 gallons of water pass through these filters daily.

No. of houses without a piped water supply	2
Proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from water mains direct to the houses	99.99%
Proportion of dwelling-houses supplied from stand-pipes	.12%
Proportion of the population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses	99.99%
Proportion of the population supplied from stand-pipes	.12%

During the year under review there have been no new sources of supply.

The following extensions to mains were made during the year 1951:—

West House Housing Site—

240 yards of 4-inch C.I. pipes.

152 yards of 3-inch C.I. pipes.

Fairfield Road, Private Enterprise Housing Site—

192 yards of 3-inch C.I. pipes.

2.—Rivers and Streams.

The River Ogmore flows through the central part of the Town. Before entering your district it becomes polluted by various colliery washeries and sewage effluents.

3.—Drainage and Sewerage.

The Town is satisfactorily sewered, but owing to the recent building schemes in your area, and certain parts of the Penybont Rural District, your sewers are now almost at maximum capacity, and during storm periods are easily surcharged. The sewage from the Town enters the main sewer of the Penybont Main Sewerage Board, which finally discharges into the sea at Ogmore-by-Sea. With exception of the new housing estates there has been no extension of sewers during the year.

4.—Closet Accommodation.

At the end of the year 1951, the number of closets was as follows:—

Water Closets to Sewer (approx.)	5,541
Water Closets to Cesspools	11
Pail Closets	2
Earth Closets or Privies	1
Septic Tank System	1

5.—Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out by the Council's own staff under the direction of the Surveyor.

Refuse and street sweepings are collected daily in the town area, and twice weekly in the remainder of the district. Three covered refuse vehicles are in use.

6.—Cesspools.

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out, free of charge, by the Council's staff at the request of the tenants.

When the cesspools are within a reasonable distance of a sewer, the contents are conveyed in a covered cesspool vehicle and discharged into a sewer manhole. In other cases the contents are discharged on the land with the owner's permission.

7.—Public Conveniences.

The Council is very concerned over the lack of adequate public conveniences in the vicinity of the 'bus station, and the public health nuisance that was caused by the overflowing of their inadequate

urinal near the site. The Council is conscious that no power exists to force the bus companies to provide these facilities and so, as this urinal could not be improved or enlarged, your Council had no alternative but to have it demolished.

In order to overcome this urgent problem, it was decided that the best solution would be to purchase compulsorily a vacant site near the Town Hall and erect modern toilet facilities. A Public Inquiry for this purpose was held on the 17th April, 1951, but the result was not in the Council's favour.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

1.—Shops.

See Sanitary Inspector's Report.

2.—Smoke Abatement.

No action was taken during the year in regard to this matter.

3.—Swimming Baths and Pools.

A Public Open-air Swimming Bath was opened in May, 1938. The cost was £6,600. The capacity of the bath is 186,000 gallons. A filtration plant is installed, and has a six-hour turn over. The water is first filtered, then chlorinated, then aerated, and returned to the bath.

The Swimming Bath was regularly inspected and samples of water taken periodically for examination. On all occasions the samples of water were found to be satisfactory.

There are no private swimming baths in the district.

4.—Eradication of Bed Bugs.

Infested	3
Disinfested	3

All the houses were disinfested by the Sanitary Inspector's Staff at the expense of the owners.

All infestations were of a minor character, and were dealt with by application of a 5% D.D.T. solution.

Under the Council's Re-housing Scheme, the furniture of selected tenants was inspected and examined for the presence of vermin and, where necessary, treated before removal to Council houses.

HOUSING.

The difficult housing conditions of a large number of families in your district brought many problems during the year, but every effort was made to give as much comfort and relief as possible.

Through the Council's re-housing programme special consideration was given to those applicants in need of housing accommodation on account of severe medical disability, and where possible, relief was afforded.

The following are the particulars of the housing position as at the end of the year:—

- 1.—No. of applicants granted housing accommodation under:

(a) Normal points list	70
(b) Demolition	—
(c) Keyworkers' list	5
- 2.—No. of applications for housing accommodation from persons living in the Town, as registered on the 31st Dec., 1951.—699.
- 3.—No. of houses owned by the Council—614.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Diphtheria.—No cases were notified during the year under review. It should be brought to your notice that this is the third successive year during which no positive case of diphtheria has occurred. Members will, no doubt, recollect the fear that this disease caused in the days prior to immunisation, and it should be comforting to the public to know that the last death in your area from this disease occurred in 1944. There is no doubt that this remarkable achievement is due to immunisation against the disease. It is, however, most important that parents should realise that it is only by having their children immunised that this splendid achievement can be maintained.

Scarlet Fever.—Fifty-seven cases were notified, as compared with ten during the previous year; nine of these cases were removed to hospital. The small number of cases admitted to hospital is due to the fact that during the past few years Scarlet Fever has been of a mild character and complications have been few. Our knowledge of this disease has also greatly increased. It has been proved that a septic throat and scarlet fever are the same condition, except that in one a rash happens to develop. The control of an outbreak of Scarlet Fever, therefore, becomes a problem of the control of in-

fects throats. The general tendency with most parents, however, is that they prefer their children to have hospital treatment rather than allow them to remain at home. There were no deaths from this disease.

Measles.—Two hundred and twenty cases were notified, as compared with seventy-nine during the previous year; two of these cases were removed to hospital. There were no deaths from this disease.

Whooping Cough.—Twenty-one cases were notified, three being removed to hospital.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.—No cases were notified.

Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.—No cases were notified.

Poliomyelitis.—No cases were notified.

Influenza.—In January of 1951, there occurred within your area an influenza epidemic. This resulted in a high absenteeism rate among adult persons at work and school children at school.

The incidence of the disease within the area was high, though the severity of the condition was mild. Young children and adults rapidly recovered and complications were rare. Relapses did occur occasionally in adults when normal activity was resumed too soon. In aged persons the condition was more severe; the duration of the disease was longer and complications such as pneumonia, bronchitis and myocarditis were common.

The incidence of death from influenza in the over 65 group indicated a slight increase only.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1.—Milk Supply.

Dairies are regularly inspected, and samples of milk are frequently taken and sent to the Cardiff and County Laboratory for examination for bacterial content. Fifty-seven samples of milk were taken; of these samples 54 were for graded milk, all of which were satisfactory, and 3 for ungraded milk, which were satisfactory. Ten samples of milk were also examined for tubercle bacilli. No tubercle bacilli were found in any of these samples.

The operation of the recent regulations relating to the production of milk has greatly increased the quality of milk sold in

your area, all of which is now delivered to the consumer in a bottled state. This increased standard in the purity of milk is a welcome safeguard to the health of the community.

2.—Ice-Cream.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations which came into force on the 1st May, 1947, prescribe the methods by which ice-cream shall be manufactured. Six premises in the town are registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream, and twenty-nine for the sale and storage of ice-cream.

Fourteen samples were examined during the year, and of these twelve were satisfactory and two unsatisfactory.

As a result of the coming into operation of the Ice-cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, smaller retailers have become more conscious of the necessity for strict supervision in the handling of ice-cream so that the quality of the finished product remains at a high level. There has also been a marked improvement in the type of vehicle from which ice-cream is sold on the road.

3.—Meat and Other Foods.

The Slaughter-house is regularly visited several times each week, and no carcase leaves the building before inspection.

The following are the numbers of animals slaughtered since the year 1933:—

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Calves</i>
1933	448	1,998	5,725	421
1934	588	2,139	6,227	560
1935	606	2,195	4,766	273
1936	995	2,561	6,413	334
1937	1,079	2,546	6,883	399
1938	1,067	2,822	7,802	370
1939	1,217	2,595	8,994	443
1940	1,849	2,189	17,873	1,257
1941	1,216	568	15,152	1,104
1942	1,215	231	11,445	1,873
1943	1,468	191	11,538	2,853
1944	1,973	141	12,381	2,451
1945	1,657	307	8,872	2,422
1946	1,708	89	7,365	2,534
1947	1,646	36	6,388	1,484
1948	1,266	103	7,469	1,293
1949	1,365	168	8,546	1,215
1950	1,788	291	8,561	2,000
1951	1,866	617	8,316	1,650

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding Cows		Calves		Sheep & Lambs		Pigs
No. killed (if known)	1,317	549	1,650	8,316	617		
No. inspected	1,317	549	1,650	8,316	617		
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis—</i>							
Whole Carcases condemned	1	2	5	36	8		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	302	200	11	1,080	18		
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	23.0	36.8	1.0	13.4	4.2		
<i>Tuberculosis only—</i>							
Whole Carcases condemned	3	18	1	—	4		
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned affected with Tuberculosis	210	174	2	—	49		
Percentage of the number Inspected affected with Tuberculosis	16.1	34.9	0.19	—	8.5		

Shops, Stalls, Markets, Bakehouses, Ice Cream Shops and Fried Fish Shops are regularly inspected.

4.—Adulteration.

This work is undertaken by the County Sanitary Inspectors, and the following is their report in connection with the administration of the Food and Drugs Act.

Milk	25
Bun and Cake Flour Mixture	1
Pudding Mixture	1
Dessert Powder	2
Sponge Mixture	4
Rice Pudding Mixture	2
Ground Nutmeg	1
Coffee and Chicory	1
Ice Cream	1
Custard Powder	1
Corn Flour	1
Baked Sponge Flour Mixture	1
Tomato Ketchup	1
Crab Paste	1
Canned Peas	2
Canned Bilberries	1
Tomato Soup	2
Cream of Tartar	1

ADULTERATION—*Continued.*

Butter	2
Lard	1
Canned Sweet Corn	1
Cake Flour Mixture	1
Currants	1
Sultanas	1
Orange Squash	1
Gelatine	1
Currie Powder	1
	59

5.—Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

All this work is done at the Cardiff and County Laboratory, samples of graded and ordinary milks being examined monthly.

6.—Food Poisoning Outbreaks.

During the year under review no outbreak of food poisoning was notified to the Health Department.

CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
during th year 1951.

DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED												Total Cases	Cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths.
	Under 1 year	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 & over			
Scarlet Fever ...			2	4	8	38	5						57	9	—
Pneumonia ...											2		2		—
Diphtheria ...															
Erysipelas ...												1	1	1	—
Anterior Poliomyelitis ...															
Measles ...	7	20	23	30	30	104	1	2	2				220	2	—
Whooping Cough...	2	2	4	5	2	5	1						21	3	—

Notification of Infectious Diseases for each Month in 1951.

	Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		April.		May.		June.		July.		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		Total		No. of cases admitted to Isolation Hospital	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Pneumonia	1																						1	1	1	1		
Scarlet Fever	1		1				3		1	2	10	5	5	5	6	1	3	4	1	4	1		3	1	33	24	4	5
Diphtheria																												
Erysipelas	1																								1			1
Anterior Poliomyelitis																												
Measles	7	4	12	10	10	17	6	5	11	11	19	14	11	10	12	10	4	8	6	2	3	4	10	14	111	109	1	1
Whooping Cough	2	4	6	1	1	2					1				3	1									13	8	2	1
Phthisis	1								1		1				1		3	2	2		2	2			8	7	5	6
Other Tubercular Diseases	1														1						1		1		4			

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1951.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Cases notified in whole District.						Total cases notified in each locality.			
	At ages—years.						West Ward.	North Ward.	South Ward.	Cottage Homes and County Hospital
	At all ages.	under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.				
Pneumonia	2					2		1	1	
Scarlet Fever	57		14	43			20	18	18	1
Diphtheria										
Erysipelas	1						1			
Anterior Poliomyelitis										
Measles	220	7	103	105	4	1	93	71	56	
Whooping Cough	21	2	13	6			8	8	4	1
Phthisis	15		1	2	4	4	7	4	4	
Other Tubercular Diseases	4			3		1		3	1	
Totals	320	9	131	159	8	6	129	105	84	2

Male and Female Deaths for each month in the various
Wards, etc., 1951.

Month.	South		North		West		1A Quarella Road.		Transfer- able Outward		Transfer able Inward	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January ...	1	5		2	3	1	2	1	22	12		
February ...	2	2	5	4	2	2	4		21	15		
March... ..	3	3	2	1	2	1	3	5	18	16		2
April ...	2	3	2	1		1			15	8	1	1
May ...	1		1	1		1	1	2	14	9	1	
June ...	1	2	1	1	2		2	2	14	8	1	
July ...	1		1	1			1	2	7	4	2	
August ...		2		2	2		3		8	6		1
September ...	2	2	1	1			2	1	13	10	2	1
October ...	1	2	1		1	1		3	7	11	2	
November ...						4	5		11	9	1	
December ...		3		4	2	5		3	15	11	1	
Totals ...	14	24	14	18	14	16	21	19	168	113	11	5

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1951

Cause of Death	DAYS.										MONTHS.										Total deaths under 1 yr.
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	14-	21 to 28 days	28 to 2 mths.	3-	4-	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10-	11-12 mths.	
All Causes	1	1			1				1	1	5	3								8	
Pneumonia												1								1	
Congenital Malformations												1								1	
Immaturity	1	1			1				1	1	5									5	
Accidental Mechanical Suffocation												1								1	

Nett Births registered in the calendar year—227.

Nett Deaths registered in the calendar year—8.

Legitimate, 219. Illegitimate, 8.
 Legitimate, 8 (Males 4, Females 4).
 Illegitimate, 0 (Males 0, Females 0).

MALE AND FEMALE LIVE BIRTHS

Registered in each month.

Month	South Ward		North Ward		West Ward		Bridgend General Hospital		Outward Transferable	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
January	3			2	2	1	15	10	46	38
February					2		5	11	43	41
March	1	2					10	12	36	35
April	1		3	1		1	5	3	39	30
May	1			2	2		15	11	53	50
June			1	1		3	8	7	30	23
July		1			1		2	3	44	32
August			1	1			5	8	36	31
September	1	1	1				2	5	36	35
October		1	1	4	1	1	6	6	41	47
November	2			1	3	1	11	4	19	16
December	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	18	21
Totals	10	6	8	13	12	8	88	84	441	399

Causes of Death in Bridgend Urban District, 1951.

Population—13,530.

Causes of Death.

	M.	F.
All Causes	75	86
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic Disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	3
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	—
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	5
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	12
18 Coronary disease, angina	9	7
19 Hypertension with heart disease	2	2
20 Other heart disease	8	21
21 Other circulatory disease	—	2
22 Influenza	5	3
23 Pneumonia	4	2
24 Bronchitis	7	4
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	—	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	3	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	13
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
34 All other accidents	1	5
35 Suicide	1	—
36 Homicide and operations of war	—	—

CANCER.

The number of deaths certified as being caused by Cancer was 32.

The following table shows the organs affected, as well as the age at death, and the sex of the individuals affected.

Organs affected	25—45 yrs.		45—65 yrs.		65—75 yrs.		75 upwards		Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Oesophagus			1						1	
Lungs & Bronchus			2		3				5	
Stomach			2	1	3	2	2	1	7	4
Pancreas					1				1	
Intestines						1		2		3
Rectum					2				2	
Prostate					1				1	
Bladder		1			1		2		3	1
Breast				2				1		3
Muscle					1				1	
Totals.....		1	5	3	12	3	4	4	21	11

DEATHS REGISTERED DURING 1951, CLASSIFIED BY AGE AND CAUSE.

All Causes	All Ages	0-8	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65-74	75 and upwards	Total deaths whether resident or non-resident in institutions in the District		Inquest Cases
Tuberculosis, respiratory	156	8		1	1	4	32	53	57	281		5
Tuberculosis, other												2
Syphilitic disease												1
Diphtheria												
Whooping Cough												
Meningococcal infections												
Acute Poliomyelitis												
Measles												
Other infective and Parasitic diseases												
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	11						3	5	3			12
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5						2	3				7
Malignant neoplasm: breast	3						2		1			3
Malignant neoplasm: uterus												3
Malignant neoplasm & lymphatic neoplasms	13						2	6	5			25
Leukaemia, aleukaemia												2
Diabetes	1							1				4
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	14				1		1	6	6			21
Coronary disease: angina	16						5	9	2			13
Hypertension with heart disease	7						3	2	2			18
Other heart disease	31						2	9	20			24
Other circulatory disease	1							1				
Influenza	8						2	3	3			3
Pneumonia	7	1			1		2		3			32
Bronchitis	5						1	2	2			3
Other diseases of respiratory system	1						1					3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1						1					6
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea												
Nephritis and nephrosis	5			1			1	2	1			7
Hyperplasia of prostate	1						1					14
Pregnancy: childbirth, abortion												3
Congenital malformations	1	1										4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	5		1	1	2		4	5			39
Motor vehicle accidents	1				1							8
All other accidents	5	1				1			3			17
Suicide	1								1			2
Homicide and operations of war												

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT during 1951 and previous 28 years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births			Total Deaths regis- tered in the District		Transferable Deaths		the District Deaths belonging to			
		Un- corrected Number	Nett		Number	Rate	Of Non- residents registered in the District	Of residents not regis- tered in the District	Net Deaths belonging to		Rate	
			Number	Rate					Under 1 year	At all Ages		
												Number
1915	8409	178	172	21.2	117	13.9	31	9	9	52.3	96	12.21
1920	8554	249	228	26.7	120	14.0	46	9	20	87.7	83	9.7
1925	9673	209	202	20.8	140	14.4	44	15	7	34.6	111	11.4
1926	9888	191	183	18.5	138	13.9	51	11	8	43.7	98	9.9
1927	10030	200	197	19.6	155	15.4	47	11	16	81.2	119	11.8
1928	9523	163	155	17.3	143	15.0	55	12	11	70.9	100	10.4
1929	9660	175	165	17.0	127	14.3	48	12	14	84.9	91	9.4
1930	9600	161	145	15.0	163	16.8	70	6	3	20.6	99	10.2
1931	10033	176	147	14.3	189	18.8	88	7	12	81.6	108	10.7
1932	9960	194	133	13.3	188	18.8	94	18	9	67.6	112	11.2
1933	9994	230	123	12.3	190	19.0	98	6	4	32.5	98	9.8
1934	9934	231	109	10.9	189	19.0	99	4	6	55.0	94	9.4
1935	10030	337	137	13.6	203	20.2	113	18	9	65.6	108	10.7
1936	10100	377	161	15.9	241	23.8	130	9	6	37.2	120	11.8
1937	10330	255	159	15.3	241	23.3	128	16	10	69.8	129	11.4
1938	10565	367	156	14.8	256	24.2	119	12	7	45.0	149	14.1
1939	11250	444	230	20.4	282	25.0	138	13	5	21.7	157	13.9
1940	13010	401	183	14.0	225	17.2	106	14	13	69.5	103	10.2
1941	12860	625	232	18.0	303	23.5	164	15	13	55.7	154	12.1
1942	12520	715	203	16.2	314	25.0	172	21	7	34.4	163	13.1
1943	11970	774	201	16.8	282	23.5	161	14	7	34.8	135	11.2
1944	11450	869	240	21.7	302	26.3	168	11	7	27.3	145	13.0
1945	11650	769	203	17.4	303	26.0	190	16	7	34.4	134	11.5
1946	12770	915	255	19.9	312	24.4	193	10	7	27.4	132	10.3
1947	12710	1018	263	20.7	362	28.3	238	14	10	38.0	143	11.3
1948	12790	1076	239	18.7	316	24.7	204	9	10	42.0	124	9.7
1949	13700	1124	251	18.3	390	28.5	254	14	8	32.0	148	10.8
1950	14070	985	236	16.77	436	31.0	281	19	9	38.14	136	9.67
1951	13530	840	227	16.78	508	37.7	281	16	8	35.24	161	11.9

GLAMORGAN (ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY)—VITAL STATISTICS 1951.

	Estimated Population 1951	<i>Births</i>		<i>Deaths</i>		<i>Infantile Mortality</i>		<i>Neo-Natal Mortality</i>	
		Number of Births	Rate per 1,000 Population	Number of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
England and Wales			15.50		12.50		29.60		18.80
Administrative County	732,100	11,946	16.32	10,091	13.78	441	36.92	274	22.94
Urban Districts	531,900	8,877	16.69	7,687	14.45	350	39.43	219	24.67
Rural Districts	200,200	3,069	15.33	2,404	12.01	91	29.65	55	17.92
HEALTH DIVISION.									
CONSTITUENT DISTRICTS.									
<i>Aberdare & Mountain Ash:</i>									
Aberdare Urban	40,710	608	14.93	751	18.45	33	54.28	23	37.83
Mountain Ash Urban	31,360	551	17.57	465	14.83	23	41.74	13	23.59
<i>Caerphilly & Gelligaer:</i>									
Caerphilly Urban	35,380	748	21.14	458	12.95	27	36.10	18	24.06
Gelligaer Urban	36,110	631	17.47	482	13.35	18	28.53	11	17.43
<i>Mid-Glamorgan:</i>									
Bridgend Urban	13,530	227	16.78	162	11.97	8	35.24	4	17.62
Maesteg Urban	23,010	476	20.69	304	13.21	19	39.92	12	25.21
Ogmore & Garw Urban ...	22,480	356	15.84	313	13.92	9	25.28	4	11.24
Porthcawl Urban	9,388	131	13.95	164	17.47	1	7.63	—	—
Penybont Rural	33,820	564	16.68	359	10.62	25	44.33	17	30.14
<i>Neath & District:</i>									
Neath M.B.	31,850	454	14.25	445	13.97	22	48.46	17	37.44
Neath Rural	41,430	637	15.38	536	12.94	15	23.55	6	9.42
<i>Pontypridd & Llantrisant:</i>									
Pontypridd Urban	38,460	661	17.19	575	14.95	26	39.33	14	21.18
Llantrisant Rural	25,440	482	18.95	295	11.60	16	33.20	10	20.75
<i>Port Talbot & Glyncoirwg:</i>									
Glyncoirwg Urban	9,343	220	23.55	122	13.06	9	40.91	7	31.82
Port Talbot M.B.	43,970	719	16.35	545	12.39	22	30.60	12	16.69
<i>South East Glamorgan:</i>									
Barry M.B.	40,700	702	17.25	478	11.74	24	34.19	15	21.37
Cardiff Rural	35,730	454	12.71	457	12.79	8	17.62	5	11.01
Cowbridge M.B.	1,069	14	13.10	13	12.16	1	71.43	1	71.43
Cowbridge Rural	19,850	303	15.26	148	7.46	9	29.70	8	26.40
Penarth Urban	18,310	300	16.38	263	14.36	8	26.67	5	16.67
<i>West Glamorgan:</i>									
Gower Rural	11,590	201	17.34	151	13.03	5	24.88	2	9.95
Llchwyr Urban	25,530	375	14.69	379	14.85	12	32.00	9	24.00
Pontardawe Rural	32,340	428	13.23	458	14.16	13	30.37	7	16.36
<i>Rhondda:</i>									
Rhondda Urban	110,700	1,704	15.39	1,768	15.97	88	51.64	54	31.69

The above Table was kindly supplied by Dr. W. E. Thomas, County Medical Officer for Glamorgan.

In conclusion, I would like to express to the Council my appreciation of the interest shown by the Members in matters affecting public health and to thank the staff for their loyal co-operation.

I am, sir,

Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ALUN EVANS,

Medical Officer of Health.



Sanitary Inspector's Report

Year ended December 31st, 1951.



TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report for the year 1951.

Housing Statistics for the Year.

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1951	64— 64*
(b) Number partly completed during the year 1951	40— 40*
(c) Number sanctioned but not commenced	100—100*
(d) Total number of houses completed and occupied since 1918	614

*Traditional.

By Private Enterprise, Building Societies, etc.—

(a) Number of houses completed and occupied during the year 1951	15
(b) Number partly completed during the year 1951	27
(c) Number for which plans were passed but not commenced during the year 1951	16

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year.

1—(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	802
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	860
2—(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	161
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	215
3—Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
4—Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	75

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of Informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	61
---	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of Formal notices:—	
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
(a) By Owner	Nil.
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal notices:	
(a) By Owners	13
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil.
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit after undertakings given by owners	Nil.
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	1

4.—Housing Act, 1936, Part IV.—Overcrowding.

(a) 1—Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	93
2—Number of families therein	195
3—Number of persons dwelling therein	585
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	17

(c) 1—Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	60
2—Number of persons concerned in such cases	180

HOUSING.

Scheme for the Allocation of Council Houses.

During the year under review much time was spent in investigation of lung conditions of applicants for houses, under the above Scheme, entailing a total of 458 visits.

As will be appreciated, this part of our duties is very controversial, but one which cannot be avoided. Although certain anomalies exist in the Scheme—this may be said of all schemes—on the whole, it is equitable.

A total of 64 Traditional Type Houses were completed and occupied during the year.

At the end of the year the number of housing applicants on registers were:—

(1) Number of applicants residing within the Urban Area	699
(2) Number of applicants residing outside but working in the Urban Area	175
(3) Number of applicants both residing and working outside the Urban Area	179
Total	1053

The duty of being responsible for operating the Council's scheme for the allocation of council houses has entailed new problems in the administration of the Public Health Department.

The interviewing of applicants and the investigation of facts are matters requiring patience and understanding and demands a great deal of time, and I believe it is essential that applicants should be informed of the principles on which allocations are made otherwise there will be a great deal of public disapproval and discontent.

Voluntary exchanges can do a great deal to ease overcrowding, and it is my view that they should be encouraged.

It is especially difficult in these days of great housing demand to allocate tenants to new housing accommodation without causing complaint from disappointed applicants, but the fact that these complaints are as few as they are is a tribute to the fairness of the method of allocation of lettings adopted by the Council.

TABLE 1.

Sanitary Inspector's Tabulated Statement Under Article 27 (18) of the Sanitary Officers' Order (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

	No. of Inspections	Informal Notices	Work done	Work not done	Work in Progress	Statutory Notices	Work done	Work not done	Work in Progress	Houses found unfit for human habitation	Demolition Orders Made	Samples of Water taken	Samples of Milk taken
Public Health Acts	238	75	61	14	9	14	13	—	1	2	2	—	—
Housing Acts :—													
1 Recorded Houses	188	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Other Houses	169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 New Houses	449	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 Overcrowding	618	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops	29	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses, Butchers' Shops, etc.	1128	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Factories, etc.	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cinemas	17	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shops	277	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food and Drugs	262	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rats and Mice	343	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases :—													
1 Investigations	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 Fumigations	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drains Tested	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refuse Accumulations	51	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milk Supplies	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supplies	33	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67
Drainage	754	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Closest and Cesspool Conversions	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4878	148	134	14	9	14	13	—	1	2	2	16	67

TABLE 2.**Housing and Sanitary Improvements carried out during the year.**

Water Supplies:—	
Services renewed	12
Storage cisterns renewed	2
External Repairs:—	
Chimney stacks repaired	3
Roofs re-slatted or repaired	20
Walls cemented or rough-casted	4
Downpipes and roof gutters renewed or repaired	25
Paved areas repaired	9
Internal Repairs:—	
Ceilings renewed or repaired	11
Floors renewed or repaired	6
Grates and ovens renewed or repaired	14
Defective plaster to walls made good	22
Doors and frames repaired	11
Windows and frames renewed or repaired	12
Sash cord provided to windows	21
Hot water systems repaired or renewed	2
Staircases renewed or repaired	1
Sanitary Improvements:—	
Defective drains repaired	28
New inspection chambers constructed or bricked up.....	7
New inspection chamber covers	9
Choked drains cleared	294
Defective w.c. pans replaced by pedestals	23
New flushing systems installed or repaired	24
Vent shafts renewed or repaired	1
New scullery sinks and baths provided	8
W.C. seats repaired or renewed	11
Sink or bath waste pipes renewed or repaired	11
New water closets constructed	7
Structural alterations	4
General:—	
Verminous houses cleansed and disinfested	3
Inspection and Supervision of Food—Milk Supply.	
Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and 1944.	
Milk and Dairies Act & Regulations 1944—1949.	
Distributors and Dairy Premises registered	21
T.T. (Dealer's Licence)	2
T.T. (Supplementary Dealers' Licence)	6
Pasteurised Milk (Supplementary Dealer's Licence)	7
Sterilised Milk (Supplementary Dealer's Licence)	1
Accredited Milk (Dealer's Licence)	—
Pasteurised Milk (Dealer's Licence)	10
Sterilised Milk (Dealer's Licence)	2
T.T. (Past)—(Dealer's Licence)	10

Non-Graded Milk.

Total number of Retailers licensed	1
Total number of inspections made of dairies and milk-shops during the year	29

Although the duty of supervision of milk production at the farm has been taken away from Local Authorities they still possess wide and important powers.

Broadly speaking the Local Authority becomes responsible for the supervision of milk when it leaves the farm gate, except as regards the investigation of infectious disease or action to prevent its spread, when they are wholly responsible. Dealers' and supplementary licences are issued by the Local Authority and this alone involves a large amount of work and time; some idea of the mass of complex legislation affecting the milk industry will be gained from the fact that over 65 Acts, Orders and Regulations are at present in force.

Administration by Local Authorities of the new regulations will go far in securing better methods of distribution of milk and will help to ensure that the public are being supplied with milk which is safe and of the most satisfactory quality.

It is a pleasure to report the large increase in the sale of Designated Milk, and it can be safely stated that 99% of the milk sold within the Urban Area is either Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised), Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised. Certain areas in the country have been scheduled, within which only designated milk may be sold, and it is to be hoped that this district will be similarly treated in the near future.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

Legislation in Force.

- (1) Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.
- (2) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1935.
- (3) Food and Drugs Act, 1938
- (4) The Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Order 1940.

Location.

The present slaughterhouse, which was erected in 1838, is situated on the banks of the River Ogmore, behind Queen Street.

The approach is narrow, badly surfaced, and most unsuitable for unloading of livestock from heavy wagons, etc.

The building itself is of stone, consisting of lairage, stalls, and slaughter hall, on the left of the entrance door, and pig slaughter hall, manure storage room, and lairage on the right. An open yard area separates these two groups of buildings.

The paving of the yard area, lairage and slaughter halls is far from being satisfactory, the flag stones become cracked and are extremely difficult to cleanse thoroughly.

The rendering of the walls is also unsatisfactory. I deem it my duty to again point out the following structural defects:—

- (1) Lairage stalls under same roof as main slaughter hall, with direct access.
- (2) Dressed carcasses are being hung at the top end of the slaughter hall to cool: there is no separate cooling hall provided.
- (3) No separate gut room.
- (4) No accommodation for employees or Inspectoral Staff.
- (5) No hot water laid on. (An old copper is used for the sterilisation of knives, etc.)
- (6) Insufficient natural lighting
- (7) The whole drainage system is inadequate for dealing with waste matters from this type of premises.
- (8) There is insufficient stand pipes for washing purposes.

General.

The general standard of cleanliness throughout the year has been as good as it is possible to expect under these circumstances, and I have experienced little difficulty in getting the walls lime-washed, floors cleansed and garbage, etc., removed.

However, I would again stress that the time is long overdue when a new Public Abattoir is needed, equipped with all essential facilities and with sufficient room to extend, so that the present area now catered for could be increased if necessary.

In view of the fact that the Ministry of Food has stated that the Government is encouraging local authorities to build slaughter-houses at places where existing facilities are seriously inadequate and while there seems to be a permanent need for them, I respectfully suggest that consideration be given to this question.

Bridgend with its own collecting centre and a modern abattoir could easily cater for four or five times its present population so far as the slaughtering of livestock for human consumption is concerned.

Transport of Meat.

Sufficient washable overalls and head dress are now available for use of personnel engaged in the delivery of meat to butchers' shops in the area.

The metal-lined, entirely enclosed type of vehicles now in use are proving satisfactory, and are regularly inspected.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

This Act deals with the humane slaughtering of animals, and also the licensing of slaughtermen by the Local Authority.

The Council extended the humane method of slaughtering to ewes, wethers, rams and lambs in accordance with Section 2 of the Act, by a resolution passed on the 24th October, 1946.

This legislation requires all animals slaughtered in the slaughterhouse to be instantaneously rendered insensible to pain, until death supervenes, by a mechanically operated instrument. This is effected in the Bridgend slaughterhouse by the 'Captive Bolt' pistol, which is used on bovines and pigs, whilst the electro-lethalizer is employed for sheep and calves.

- 1 new licence was granted during the year.
- 17 slaughtermen's licences were renewed.

Meat and Other Foods Inspection for year 1951.

The control of fat stock and meat put into operation by the Ministry of Food on the 15th January, 1940, continued during the year. The Bridgend Mart is established as a collecting centre of livestock, covering a wide area, and the public abattoir is utilised for the slaughter of animals and the storage and distribution of all home-killed and imported meat within the group area of Bridgend Urban and parts of the Penybont Rural District, and on occasions for the slaughtering of surplus animals for distribution to other areas.

The management of the public slaughterhouse was continued under a representative of the Ministry of Food, and the duties of meat inspection were carried out exclusively by myself and the additional Sanitary Inspector. From a public health point of view,

the concentration of slaughtering has been beneficial in that it has made possible the examination of all carcasses and offal intended for human consumption.

Slaughtering was in operation practically daily, and I am pleased to report that a complete inspection was maintained throughout the year. Long working hours are necessary owing to the uncertain and irregular times of arrival of livestock and during periods of the year when seasonal heavy killings are unavoidable.

A record, which will be found overleaf, was kept of all animals and all carcasses and offal condemned. The reasons for condemnation were classified and enumerated on certificates issued to the Ministry of Food, and their instructions as to treatment and disposal of condemned meat strictly complied with.

Cysticercus Bovis.

Cysticercus Bovis, or the beef bladder worm, is the cystic stage of a tapeworm, which may be transmitted to man by the consumption of infected flesh insufficiently cooked, and, until recently, this disease has been comparatively rare in this country.

Circular M.F.5/48, received from the Ministry of Health requires a detailed inspection of all bovine animals slaughtered for human consumption in order to detect the presence of this parasite.

The method of inspection outlined in the Circular has been strictly complied with and, as a result, 24 cases were found at the Bridgend Slaughterhouse. Of these 24 cases the cyst was discovered in 11 instances in the external masseter muscles, 4 in the internal masseter muscles and 5 in the pterygoid muscles of the head; the remaining cases were found in the heart, 3 in the myocardium, and 1 in the pericardium.

As will be appreciated, the necessity for detecting this condition entails a more detailed inspection of bovine carcasses, especially in view of the fact that the disease is transmissible to man, and it is interesting to note that the cases detected on post mortem examination have increased from 5 in 1949, 15 in 1950 to 24 in 1951.

The procedure following the detection of a cyst is the condemnation of the organ harbouring it and the removal of the carcass and remaining organs to a cold storage plant where it is kept at a temperature of 20°F. for 21 days. This freezing destroys any cysts which may remain, and the carcass is then allocated to butchers for manufacturing purposes.

During the year the following carcasses were condemned and destroyed on account of their diseased or unsound condition:—

Parts Affected and Disease.

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Affected with—</i>
17 Bovine Carcases and Offal	Generalised Tuberculosis
4 Bovine Carcases and Offal	Tuberculosis and Emaciation
2 Bovine Carcases and Offal	General Oedema and Emaciation
22 Sheep Carcases and Offal	General Oedema and Emaciation
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Septicaemia
4 Sheep Carcases and Offal	H.B.C., Fever and Emaciation
2 Sheep Carcases and Offal	Extensive Bruising and Injuries
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	General Oedema
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Moribund Carcase
2 Calf Carcases and Offal	Immaturity
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	Umbilical Pyemia
4 Pig Carcases and Offal	Generalised Tuberculosis
4 Pig Carcases and Offal	Septicaemia & Acute Enteritis
147 Bovine Heads	Localised Tuberculosis
20 Bovine Heads	Cysticercus Bovis.
14 Bovine Heads	Actinomycosis
313 Bovine Lungs	Localised Tuberculosis
77 Bovine Lungs	Echinococcus Cysts
258 Bovine Hearts	Localised Tuberculosis
1 Bovine Heart	Echinococcus Cysts
4 Bovine Hearts	Cysticercus Bovis.
258 Bovine Skirts	Localised Tuberculosis
3 Bovine Livers	Localised Tuberculosis
336 Bovine Livers	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
180 Bovine Livers	Echinococcus Cysts
105 Bovine Livers	Angioma
20 Bovine Livers	Abscesses
53 Bovine Livers	Bacillary Neerosis
96 Bovine Spleens	Echinococcus Cysts
13 Bovine Spleens	Localised Tuberculosis
638 Sheep Livers	Distomatosis and Cirrhosis
297 Sheep Livers	Echinococcus Cysts
51 Sheep Livers	Tenuicollis Cysts
7 Sheep Livers	Jaundice
1 Sheep Heart	Echinococcus Cysts
359 Sheep Lungs	Strongylosis & Echinococcus Cysts
20 Sheep Lungs	Tenuicollis Cysts
21 Sheep Lungs	Pneumonia
35 Sheep Plucks	Septic Pneumonia
12 Sheep Plucks	Echinococcus Cysts
1 Sheep Head	Abscess
2 Calf Plucks	Localised Tuberculosis
11 Calf Livers	Jaundice
15 Pig Plucks	Localised Tuberculosis
8 Pig Livers	Cirrhosis
4 Pig Lungs	Pneumonia
32 Pig Heads	Localised Tuberculosis
122lbs. Mutton	Extensive Bruising and Injuries
132lbs. Mutton Mates	Putrefaction
247lbs. Home-killed Hindquarter Beef	Bone Taint
92lbs. Home-killed Forequarter Beef	Bone Taint
48lbs. Sheep Carcase	Adhesions, Abscess and Bruising
13lbs. Pig Carcase	Injuries and Bruising

PARTS AFFECTED AND DISEASE—*Continued.*

<i>Number.</i>	<i>Affected with—</i>
365lbs. Bovine Hindquarter	Localised Tuberculosis
4,372lbs. Bovine Forequarter	Localised Tuberculosis
326lbs. Bovine Forequarter	Bruising and Injuries
358lbs. Bovine Hindquarter	Bruising and Injuries
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Fever and Pregnancy Toxaemia
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Septic Pneumonia and Emaciation
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Tetanus
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Septic Peritonitis
1 Sheep Carcase and Offal	Lymphosarcomatosis
1 Bovine Carcase and Offal	Gangrene
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	General Oedema, Emaciation & HBC
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	Congenital Tuberculosis
1 Calf Carcase and Offal	Extensive Injuries
2 Pig Carcases and Offal	Umbilical Pyaemia
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	Extensive Injuries and Bruising
2 Pig Carcases and Offal	Septic Peritonitis
38lbs. Sheep Carcase	Pleurisy
1 Pig Carcase and Offal	Acute Enteritis
5 Bovine Lungs	Pleurisy
52 tins Corned Beef	Putrefaction
5 Bovine Livers	Fatty Infiltration
36 Sheep Livers	Physiological Fatty Infiltration
1 Bovine Lung	Abscess
1 Pig Head	Abscess
2 Pig Mesenteries	Localised Tuberculosis
2 Sheep Heads	Abscesses
1 Bovine Lung	Emphysema
63lbs. Bovine Carcase	Abscess
2 Bovine Heads	Putrefaction
35lbs Sheep Carcase	Abscesses
36lbs. Sausage	Putrefaction
2 Bovine Heads	Bruising
1 Pig Liver	Cysticercus Teniuicollis
158lbs. Pig Carcase	Putrefaction and Bone Taint
3 Pig Plucks	Septic Pneumonia
1 Pig Head	Abscess
2 Calf Livers	Melanosis
1 Calf Lung	Melanosis

Total weight of meat condemned during the year was:—
20 tons., 14 cwt., 1 qr., 21 lbs.

Although the numbers of animals slaughtered have increased, the amount of meat found unfit for the food of man is approximately 9 tons less, or 31%. In my opinion, this may be accounted for by the fact that the numbers of Attested and T.T. herds have increased considerably in the Mid-Glamorgan Area.

The number of animals slaughtered during 1951 were as follows:—1866 Bovines, 617 Pigs, 8,316 Sheep and 1,650 Calves: as compared with 1,788 Bovines, 291 Pigs, 8,561 Sheep and 2,000 Calves in 1950.

The increase in the slaughter of bovines and the decrease in calves is probably due to the Ministry's encouragement to farmers to produce more beef animals. Again, the large increase in the number of pigs slaughtered is due to the policy of diverting a large number formerly allocated to bacon factories.

Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

No animals were received under the above Order from the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries during the year.

Other Unsound Foods.

The following foodstuffs were also surrendered as being unfit for human consumption:—

53 jars Tomato Chutney, 89 pkts. Cheese, 3 tins Pears, 2 tins Corned Beef, 2 English Fowls, 21lbs. Pig's Feet, 7 tins Prawns, 15 pkts. Sponge Mixture, 7 pkts. Dessert Powder, 8 tins Sardines, 2 jars Fruit Salad, 7 tins Prunes, 20 stone Kippers, 297 tins Tomatoes, 20 jars Pineapple, 1 tin Pineapple, 9 tins Tomato Juice, 95 tins Luncheon Meat, 26 tins Jellied Veal, 6 tins Apricots, 1 jar Apricots, 105 tins Evaporated Milk, 44½lbs. Cooked Ham, 21lbs. Polish Geese, 2 tins Veal and Ham Loaf, 19 tins Roast Chicken, 1 Barrel Ham Sausages, 3 tins Greengages, 7 tins Sliced Oranges, 6 tins Apricot Pulp, 9 stone Haddock, 480 Savoury Ducks, 23lbs. Cheese, 14 tins Strawberries, 6 tins Bananas, 1 tin Tongue, 6 stone Cod Fillets, 18 pkts. Cornflower, 3 tins Raspberries, 2 cartons Biscuits, 68 doz. cartons Processed Cheese, 8 pkts Pudding Mixture, 14 cartons Chocolate Spread, 8 tins Braised Kidneys, 11 tins Xmas Puddings, 25lbs. Mixed Nuts, 1 tin Sardines, 21 jars Pickled Onions, 23 jars Piccalilli, 97 tins Spaghetti, 14 lbs. Pig Chitterlings, 109 tins Cooked Ham, 27 tins Apple Jelly, 27 tins Plums, 116lbs. Plums, 1 Home killed Rabbit, 109 tins Beans, 54 tins Salmon, 4 tins Meat and Gravy, 8 tins Peaches, 30 tins Soup, 20 tins Jam, 59 tins Peas, 8 tins Pork, 17 tins Full Cream Milk, 6 tins Grapes, 4 tins Pilchards, 14 tins Cherries, 9 tins Apples, 2 tins Scotch Broth, 5 tins Beef Loaf, 1 tin Beetroot, 1 tin Marmalade, 3 Imported Ducks, 12lbs. Pastries, 5 boxes Marsh Mallows, 1 tin Mango Slices, 1 tin Brawn, 15 tins Steak, 1 tin Nestle's Milk, 4 tins Damsons, 36 Pork Pies, 6 gross Chocolates, 1 tin Macaroni, 4lbs. Brawn.

Slaughter-houses.

Public Slaughter-houses registered	1
Private Slaughter-houses licensed	1
Notices served	Nil.

Preservation of Food.

All meat shops within the Urban Area are now equipped with refrigeration plants and, in addition, it is very encouraging to note

the installation of refrigerated counters in other shops, such as fish-mongers and fruiterers, as well as butchers. Needless to say, the attention of traders is being continually drawn to the advantage of this practice.

Bakehouses.

Number in the Urban District (actually in use)	9
Number of inspections made	41
Notices served	1

After giving verbal instructions, I have experienced but little difficulty in obtaining the co-operation of occupiers of all bakehouses with regard to the limewashing of walls, etc.

Wrapped bread has made a welcome reappearance after war-time austerity, and I have had it on authority from a large baking concern that there is a 50% demand for it, even with the increased price. This helps to prove that the public are becoming food hygiene conscious, and as bread is a food eaten by everyone daily it is only fair that they should be given a quality product safeguarded by the trade and by the vigilance of the Public Health Department.

Fish-frying Establishments.

There were eight Fried Fish Shops carrying on the trade during the year. Visits were made periodically to all the premises, and in the majority of cases, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

This trade is now being carried on from mobile vans, and whilst in my opinion, registration cannot be enforced, frequent inspections of the vehicles are made. There has, however, been a noticeable decline in the number of this type of van operating in the town.

In addition, the premises used for the preparation of fish and chipped potatoes are registered and kept under constant supervision and I have had little cause for complaint.

An allied branch of this trade—the preparation of potato crisps—was commenced during the year by proprietors of Fried Fish Shops, and this foodstuff is subject to the same supervision as the others.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

The Food and Drugs Act, 1938, came into operation on October 1st, 1939. Under this Act the registration of all premises used in

connection with the manufacture or sale of ice-cream and preserved foods is required by the Local Authority.

These premises have been regularly inspected and the co-operation of the traders and especially the personnel who handle and prepare the food has been secured.

I would stress most strongly that in a well-managed establishment it is possible to observe most of the health rules despite structural difficulties. On the other hand, a careless occupier will quickly turn a good restaurant into a dirty place which is a danger to the public. Much progress can be made by educating managements and food handlers in hygiene, as many such persons still do not appreciate how diseases can be spread by unclean habits.

As Members are aware, Byelaws for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposed for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption are awaiting the Minister's confirmation and the operation of these Byelaws will give more authority to the Council in this matter.

Preserved Food Premises.

Number of the above premises registered 16
(These include eight Fried Fish Shops).

Number of premises registered 35
(6 for the Manufacture, Storage and Sale.
29 for the Storage and Sale only).

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, came into force on the 1st May, 1947. These Regulations prescribe the method by which ice cream shall be manufactured.

The occupiers of all the registered premises within the Urban District are aware of the requirements of these Regulations, and I am pleased to report that any suggestions made have readily been complied with.

There appears to be a growing tendency for the sale of pre-packed ice cream in the Town and, from a public health point of

view, this is to be encouraged as there is much less risk of contamination.

Unfortunately, there has been a slight increase in the number of persons trading from mobile vans which enter the town from surrounding districts. The difficulty experienced with this type of trade is the lack of powers to enforce registration under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, as can be insisted upon in respect of shop premises. However, their control will be much improved when the Byelaws previously referred to become operative.

In my opinion, the most satisfactory answer to this problem would be the pre-wrapping of all ice cream sold from vans, and I have endeavoured to impress this course upon such traders.

In all cases, necessary alterations to the premises were carried out, including the installation of sinks, washing facilities, drainage, etc., to comply with the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

During the year 14 samples were collected and submitted for analysis, 12 proving satisfactory and 2 unsatisfactory.

Water Supply.

The water supply for the Urban District is under the control of the Mid-Glamorgan Water Board. Eight samples of water from various town supplies (6 for bacteriological examination and two for chemical analysis) were collected and submitted to the County Laboratory during the year. In addition, eight samples of water from the Swimming Bath (four for bacteriological examination and four for chemical analysis) were collected and submitted for analysis, all of which proved satisfactory.

There are two houses in the town which are at present not connected to the Water Board's mains.

Cesspools.

Number of cesspools in the area 10

The cleansing of the cesspools is carried out by the Local Authority at the request of the tenant of the house to which the cesspool belongs.

Common Lodging Houses.

Number registered 2

Frequent inspections were made during the year, and verbal instructions given with regard to limewashing of internal walls and ceilings, which were carried out.

Infectious Diseases.

Number of visits and investigations made, including cancer and tuberculosis	56
Number of premises fumigated, including fumigations of premises after deaths from cancer and tuberculosis	29

RODENT CONTROL.

Legislation in Force.

1. Infestation Order, 1943.
2. Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1950.

It places the obligation on the occupier of any land to give notice to his local authority if he is aware that rats or mice are living on, or resorting to the land, in substantial numbers. Further, a local authority has the power to serve a notice requiring the owner or occupier to take reasonable steps to eradicate rats and mice within a given time. They may specify the form of treatment, prescribe the times at which treatment is to be carried out and the works required to rat-proof the premises.

Rats contaminate and destroy food, they spread disease, and do untold damage to property, and therefore no infestation, however small or insignificant, should be overlooked by any person, but the matter should receive the prompt attention of the occupier with the sole view of eliminating these pests, and preventing any re-infestation of the property.

RATS AND MICE.

Circular N.S. 19—Rodent Control (Financial Arrangements) for the year ending 31st March, 1951, was adopted by the Council. Under this circular the Council agreed to:—

- (a) Maintain an adequate organisation for effective rodent control;
- (b) Comply with the Ministry's appropriate requirements on the methods to be employed;

- (c) Pay special attention to efficient rodent control in sewers, refuse dumps, refuse destructors, and its other public service properties:
- (d) Take effective action for the control of rats and mice in all surface properties to which directions given under the Infestation Order, 1943, apply.

Under these arrangements, the cost of treating business and commercial premises is recoverable. All other expenditure, with the exception of the Council's undertakings, is subject to a 50% grant from the Ministry.

Maintenance Treatments of the sewers within the Urban District were carried out during the year, and a second treatment will be completed before the 31st March, 1951.

Number of manholes baited	72
Average number of prebait taken	29
Number of poison takes	20

In addition to this work, the Council's refuse tip received constant attention with beneficial results on surface infestation in the immediate vicinity.

In my opinion, this service is being appreciated by occupiers of premises in the Town, who are now co-operating to a greater degree in the destruction of rats and mice than in previous years.

Rat-proofing of property was carried out as and when found necessary

Shops Act, 1934.

- 3 new wash-hand basins were installed in shops.
- 4 new sinks were installed in shops.
- 4 instantaneous water-heaters fitted.
- 1 existing water closet repaired.
- 4 new water closets constructed.
- 1 Staff-room constructed.
- 4 drainage systems relaid.

It is gratifying to record that as a result of representations made to owners and/or occupiers many improvements have been effected to shop premises during the year.

Schools.

Number in Urban area (including private schools and the Blind Institution)	14
Number of Inspections made	21

Drainage and Sewerage Work.

During the year the following drains and sewers were inspected and smoke tested.

Number of tests carried out either by means of smoke or water during the year	94
Number of inspections made of drainage work whilst in progress	754

Cinemas and Amusement Places.

Number in the area	3
Number actually in use	3
Number of inspections made during the year	15

Toilet and ablution facilities at all cinemas in the Town are of the desired standard.

Licensed Premises.

The twenty-three public houses and registered clubs were inspected in connection with their sanitary arrangements.

I am pleased to report that additional closet accommodation separate for the sexes, together with wash-hand basins, have been provided at several of the premises

Increase of Rents and Mortgage (Interest) Restrictions Acts.

No Certificates under the above Acts were issued during the year.

Inspection of Factories.

	<i>Inspections.</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories with Mechanical Power	38	1
Factories without Mechanical Power	16	2
Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	10	Nil.
Total	64	3

OTHER MATTERS—

Notified by H.M. Inspector of Factories	Nil.
Reports sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories	Nil.
Certificates granted	Nil.

DEFECTS FOUND—

<i>Particulars.</i>	<i>Defects.</i>	<i>Remedied.</i>
Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 7)—		
Insufficient	Nil.	Nil.
Unsuitable or defective	1	1
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)	2	2
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	Nil.	Nil.
Other defects	Nil.	Nil.
Total	3	3

Premises and Occupations which can be controlled by Bye-Laws or Regulations.

Slaughterhouses	2
Bakehouses	9
Marine Stores	1
Hid and Skin Yards	1

Tents, Vans and Sheds.

Occasionally during the year, tents and vans stand at “Cheap-side” for a few weeks, and pay rent to the ground-owners. Sanitary conveniences and a water supply are provided on the site.

In addition, two licences under the Public Health Act, 1936, for the erection and use of Moveable Dwellings—trailer caravans—were issued.

Public Cleansing.

This work is carried out by the Council’s own staff under the direction of the Surveyor. The system is the same as that outlined in previous reports, namely that of collecting refuse from business centres and hotels daily, and from residential parts of the Town at least twice weekly.

The refuse is disposed of by “controlled tipping” in a large disused quarry, which the Council acquired by compulsory purchase at a cost of £406.

Several complaints were received during the year of indiscriminate dumping of refuse in back lanes and on waste land.

Letters appealing for co-operation and giving warning of the offence were sent to the persons in default with satisfactory results.

The present position with regard to refuse accommodation cannot yet, however, be regarded as being satisfactory—miscellaneous receptacles are still being used for the deposit of refuse for collection by the cleansing vehicles. Very few of these receptacles have covers, and apart from their unsightly appearance, the contents are frequently scattered on the highways.

I desire to express my thanks for the kind assistance rendered by the members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, and all Officials.

I also wish to state how sincerely I appreciate the co-operation and loyalty of Mr. I. D. Jenkins, Additional Sanitary Inspector.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. H. MANLEY,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

